Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ſlowneſs of ſale, are not willing to undertake the printing of them. Now that *Algebra* may not have the ſame fate, we have this to ſay from the Judgement of ſober and knowing Mathematicians, that there is not the like Collection of *Algebra* extant in Latin or any other Language, that we know of; whence this Book hath met with the approbation and applauſe of the moſt Learn'd in that Science: and if it find a ſutable acceptation, ſatisfactory to our Stationers, it will encourage them to haſten the *third* and *fourth* Parts; of which the *third* is a *Diophantus in Speciefs* with many other excellent Problems of the like nature; and the *fourth* conſiſts *partly* of Geometrical Theorems and Problems (many whereof are practical in Menſuration,) *partly*, but principally, of the Analitical Calculation and Geometrical conſtructions of Problems ariſing thence, demonſtrated afterwards out of the Elements, according to the cuſtom of the Antients, concealing the Method of Invention, (as is aſſerted by many,) for the magnifying of their Inventions, as if there had been no ſuch thing as *Algebra* known or uſed.

Beſides, it will doubtleſs induce the Learned to communicate their Notions and Collections of much excellent knowledg that lyeth ſtrangely ſcatter'd in print in the moſt abſtruſe parts of Geometry, as in the Conical Doctrine, Angular Sections, Solid and Curvilinear Geometry, and Local determinations; about which we ſhall not further trouble the Reader or ourſelves, till we find the ſucceſs of this, which is now extant.

An addition to the above-related Experiments made with the Blood-ſtaunching liquor.

SInce the above-recited Experiments were printed, the Publiſher received information, that with the ſame liquor there have been made two ſucceſsful Operations upon two ſeveral Perſons, a Woman and a Man, by applying it to the place, from whence a leg of each of them was cut off to prevent a gangrene. Of which the particulars not being yet given in, we muſt refer them to another opportunity, if they ſhall be found ſo conſiderable as to deſerve to be deſcribed at large.

Errata in this Numb. Pag. 6057. l. 18 r. *to decry.* ibid. l. 32. r. *of thoſe.*

London, Printed for *John Martin*, Printer to the *R. Society*. 1673.